FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Vol III No 061 *31 Mar 86*

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CPSU Central Committee Politburo Meets 27 Mar

LD271856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

At a session held on 27 March, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of transferring the associations, enterprises, and organizations of a number of ministries and departments onto material-technical supply within the category of wholesale trade. The measures outlined in connection with this will be conducted from 1987, as part of the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on refashioning material-technical supply in accordance with the requirements of the new economic mechanism and the speeding up of scientific-technical progress.

This will make it possible to increase the efficiency and reliability of supply, ensure more effective utilization of material resources, simplify the way in which funds are allocated, and release enterprises and ministries from the cumbersome task of drawing up the appropriate claims.

The decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on further improving living conditions for lifelong invalids was adopted. The decision provides for increasing the scale of benefits to invalids in this category, establishing preferential treatment in the supply of medicines to them, granting some invalids the right to free travel in city passenger transport, and introducing reduced fares for rail, air, water, and inter-town motor transport in the autumn and winter periods. Provision is made for substantial improvements in the general education, vocational training, and medical services for lifelong invalids, as well as their housing conditions.

Taking account of numerous proposals from the working people received by the 27th CPSU Congress, the Politburo discussed the question of the problems of stepping up the struggle against unearned income. To this end it is planned to implement legal and other measures directed at eradicating unearned income obtained by illicit activity, embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation, and unauthorized use for purposes of profit of means of transport, machinery, and mechanisms belonging to the state.

Party, state, and public organs, both central and local, are charged with stepping up the campaign against individuals obtaining unearned income, waging it energetically and uncompromisingly, and ensuring that the socialist principle of payment for work done is unswervingly followed and that all channels and loopholes for illegal self-enrichment at the expense of the state and its citizens are tightly sealed off.

At the same time it is planned to draw up legal acts which would more precisely regulate individual labor activity, provided for by the Constitution, in the field of cottage and craft industry, agriculture, consumer services for the population of other fields, based exclusively on citizens' individual labor.

By way of control, the Politburo examined the course of the fulfillment of previously adopted decisions on the production of protein feeds for animal breeding. It was noted that a number of ministries and departments, as well as soviet and economic bodies of some republics, krays, and oblasts had not organized appropriate organizational work for ensuring the fulfillment of the planned tasks. The Politburo gave notice to the leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments of their personal responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. It was suggested to the republican Communist Party central committees and party kray and oblast committees to examine the entire complex of issues connected with the production of feed protein and to ensure fundamental improvement in the work on increasing the output and raising the quality of feeds.

The Politburo examined a report by the USSR Goskomgidromet on work conducted in the country for the protection of the natural environment from pollution. The leaders of the appropriate departments, as well as local party and state bodies, were instructed, on the basis of Politburo directions, to implement a complex of measures for the further strengthening of nature protection and strict observance of legal requirement in the field.

The Politburo heard and approved a report from Comrade Shevardnadze on the results of the latest session of the Warsaw Pact member-states' foreign ministers and of the friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic. Satisfaction was expressed at the growing strength of the cooperation of the allied countries, at the perfecting of the forms and methods of their cooperation, and at the increasing level of their activity in the struggle against the danger of war and for the development of cooperation between states with different social systems.

A report from Comrade Demichev on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI] was examined, as was one on meetings which the delegation held with Prime Minister Gandhi and other Indian leaders. A desire was stressed for the further development of cooperation with the CPI and the all-round strengthening of the ties of friendship linking the Soviet and Indian peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed a number of other questions relating to the implementation of the foreign policies of the Communist Party and Soviet state directed to the strengthening of the standing of the forces of peace and socialism, the overcoming of the arms race and the improvement of international relations.

Gorbachev, Others Attend Presidium Session

LD311400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It examined the question of the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a report at the session.

He stressed that the Political Report of the party's Central Committee, the congress resolution, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the other documents adopted by the congress are of truly historic significance. The congress has armed the soviets of people's deputies at all levels with a clear vision of the forthcoming tasks and has opened up wide horizons for strengthening their transforming influence upon practice.

It is important now for every soviet to interpret the directions of the congress in a comprehensive way, to express them in concrete terms applicable to their own conditions, and to embody them in a militant program of action.

Measuring their work against the demands of the congress the Soviets must bring into operation the enormous reserves that have been laid down in Soviet democracy: They should persistently seek to ensure that each person not only recognizes that he is the master of our state of the whole people, but — and this is the main thing — that he should be so in reality, a real and a responsible master. Herein lies the essence of the Leninist understanding of socialist self-government. It is the soviets, under the leadership of the party, that are called upon to ensure genuine scope and development for the initiative of the people.

It was stressed at the session that one must not become reconciled to the fact that in many executive committees of local soviets living organizational work is not infrequently substituted by the bustle of holding meetings and the generation of paper. The basic criterion by which the activity of soviets and their organs must be assessed today is not the number of meetings and conferences that have been held but the practical and real results. Life demands the further strengthening of independence and the responsibility of the organs of authority in everything that concerns the satisfaction of the needs and legitimate interests of people, in the utilization of local possibilities, and in the coordination and monitoring of the work of organizations situated upon their territories.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decision on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The decision will be published in the press.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined several other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were Comrades Gorbachev, Zaykov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Slyunkov and other comrades.

Course of Socialist Democracy Calls For Publicity

PM281055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Publicity"]

[Text] The realism and creative force of the concept of acceleration, which was unanimously approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, stem from its organic integrity. It embraces and brings together every sphere of our life — economic, social, political, and ideological. In each of these spheres socialism possesses enormous resources and potential that, once brought into action, will ensure the achievement of a qualitatively new state of society as a whole. Such are the dialectics of our progress, our development, and our ascent.

The congress confirmed that the economy has been, and remains, the chief sphere of party activity. It is there that the prerequisites are created for ensuring that Soviet people's lives are materially, spiritually, and socially rich in conditions of peace. The congress stressed the paramount importance of an energetic, integral social policy. Here the improvement of people's lives must be inextricably linked with increasing labor and social activeness on the part of every working person and every production collective. The congress formulated it as follows: The strategy of accelerating our development involves further improving social relations; renewing the content, form, and methods of political and ideological institutes' work; and deepening socialist democracy.

"Democracy," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress says, "is that healthy, clean air which alone enables the socialist social organism to thrive. That is why, when we say socialism's mighty potential is not yet being fully exploited by us, we mean that **accelerating society's development is inconceivable and impossible without further developing socialist democracy in all its aspects and manifestations.**"

Mindful of this, the party is adopting measures aimed at deepening the democratic nature of the socialist system; activating soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control; and increasing publicity. However, the party itself demands that everything that has been done and is being done in this area be evaluated not by the yardstick of the past but in terms of the scale and complexity of the new tasks.

Increasing publicity in public and state life is one of the party's most important programmatic goals.

True publicity is a necessary condition and essential sign of socialist democracy. But its significance increases one hundredfold when what is involved is the process of consistently and steadily improving that democracy and developing the people's socialist self-management. If the masses do not know everything and are unable to make conscious judgments about everything, not a single aspect of our political system will be able to develop in accord with the demands of the time.

Broad publicity — prompt and frank information — shows trust in people and respect for their intelligence, feelings, and ability to understand events on their own. It increases working people's activeness, is an effective means of producing correct decisions, makes people approach the organization of the monitoring of decisions' execution in a more considered way, and helps correct shortcomings and omissions.

Publicity guarantees a state attitude to the affairs of tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals that is imbued with a sense of responsibility, serves as the starting point for the psychological remolding of our cadres, and is an indispens-

able weapon in combating bureaucracy, arrogance, and other similar phenomena.

Sometimes when talking about publicity we hear calls for greater circumspection when discussing our shortcomings, omissions, and difficulties, which are inevitable in any real work. The party congress stressed particularly forcefully that there can be only one response here, a Leninist one: Communists must always, in every circumstance, have the truth. Recent experience has shown how resolutely Soviet people support an uncompromising assessment of everything that impedes our progress. Those, however, who are accustomed to working negligently and engaging in misrepresentation feel very uncomfortable in the presence of publicity and when everything that is done in the state and society is both monitored by and in full view of the people. That is why the party is seeking to make publicity a smooth-running system. It is needed at the center but it is also needed as much, perhaps even more, at grassroots level, where people live and work. People want to know and must know not only what is being decided on a statewide scale but also what kind of decisions are being taken by local party and soviet organs, by enterprise administration, and by trade unions.

The party demanded that we adhere even more determinedly to the course of enhancing the role and work of local soviets in mobilizing the masses to accelerate the socioeconomic and spiritual development of society and in resolving all questions affecting the population's everyday life and the satisfaction of peoples' needs and requirements. It goes without saying that this course directly entails an increase in publicity.

The congress pointed out the need to constantly take care to further deepen democratic principles in management, to increase the precision and responsiveness of the activity of soviet ispolkoms and other state organs, and to resolutely eradicate departmentalism, parochialism, irresponsibility, bureaucracy, and formal, indifferent attitudes to people. The success of this work is inconceivable without increased publicity.

The congress emphasized the importance of regular and effective reports to labor collectives and meetings of the population by ispolkoms, judges, ministers, and leaders of management organs. This in itself means increased publicity.

The congress decisions state that the use of every form of direct democracy is an object of special party attention — above all the activation of labor collectives, the creation within them of an atmosphere of socialist mutual aid and exactingness, and the fostering in working people of a sense of being full-fledged masters of production and of having high responsibility for carrying out their obligations to society. It was stressed that the mechanism for practically implementing the democratic principles and norms enshrined in the Law on Labor Collectives must be fundamentally improved, the range of questions on which labor collectives' decisions are final must be expanded, and the role of worker and employee meetings and the responsibility for carrying out their decisions must be enhanced. What we need to achieve this is publicity, publicity, and yet again publicity.

The 27th CPSU Congress set a splendid example of Leninist forthrightness in its formulation of the fundamental problems of our social development, and of frankness and the broadest publicity in discussing them. This in no small way enabled it to answer the questions posed by life itself and to arm the party and the people with programmatic documents and a conception of acceleration at this new, breakthrough stage in the development of Soviet society.

The main thing today is not just to maintain but also to comprehensively develop, enrich, and fill with ideas and deeds the atmosphere created by the congress. Extensive elucidation of the 27th CPSU Congress documents must be closely linked with energetic actions to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, to intensify the economy, to improve Soviet democracy, and to further strengthen order and discipline. Today it is important to channel the creative energy of the masses and every working person in every possible way toward fulfilling all of the 12th 5-Year Plan's 1st-year targets. In order that practical deeds be multiplied and the initiatives of millions of people be consolidated and extended, the masses must know everything and have a complete opportunity to form a conscious judgment about everything.

Zagladin Examines Strategies Resulting From Congress

PM281419 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 11, 24 Mar 86 pp 3-5

[Vadim Zagladin article: "27th Congress: Strategy of Acceleration and Peace"]

[Text] A week has passed since the 27th Congress of the CPSU ended. Already a week or only a week? Both. Let me elaborate.

Already a week — yes, for a whole week now thoughts of the congress and its conclusions and appraisals have been uppermost in the minds of people in our country, and not only in our country. A good deal has also been done in this week. The spirit of the congress, its inspired, creative atmosphere, is making itself felt more and more in the practical endeavours of Soviet people.

Only a week — yes, no more than that, which means that realization of the congress' ideas has only just begun. Ahead there is a long road and by no means easy, intensive work to carry out the congress decisions. This is talked and thought about in our country. It is also a subject for reflection abroad.

During the past week much has been said and written on this score. Today we can confidently say that the main conclusion drawn in both East and West from the deliberations and decisions of the congress is this: The congress significantly heightened the prestige of socialism and enhanced its appeal, both as an ideology and as a social practice.

But is this surprising? On the one hand, the congress — its frank and open, incisive, critical, and, at the same time, constructive discussion — demonstrated the strength of the party, its close ties with the people, and its vast creative potential. On the other hand, the realistic, thoroughly thought-out, considered decisions adopted at the congress orient the country toward accelerated advances to new qualitative heights in all spheres of life.

Let us not repeat what has already been said (although, generally speaking the materials of the congress merit constant perusal, deep study, and consideration). Let us pinpoint what is most important.

Acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development should lead to the renewal of its production potential. The highest achievements of science and technology, the most up-to-date organizational and managerial solutions, and the top quality of production — all these are to be the hallmarks of the Soviet economy as it approaches the 21st century.

Will reaching these targets be a difficult task? Unquestionably. However, the ways to its accomplishment are clearly defined, and, what is most important, the call to tackle it is addressed not only to the managerial, organizing echelon but primarily to the people, to all working men and women.

It is a well-known Marxist axiom that the bigger the task, the more the broad masses must be set into motion. Our party is guided by this in carrying its plans to the people, the true masters of the land and creator of all its wealth.

Moreover, it is not simply a one-way process. The congress decisions were adopted following a broad, nationwide discussion. These decisions reflect the requirements, wishes, and hopes of the people. What the Soviet people want was capsuled by the congress in the concise formulations of its decisions. Lenin once said that a real party must always be able to find "the right way to convert a definitely formed opinion in the decisions of its next congress." The 27th Congress followed this counsel in incorporating the opinions of the people in its decisions.

However, fulfillment of these decisions presupposes not only the material strengthening of socialism but its sociopolitical strengthening as well. Acceleration is also the keynote here.

What is most important in this sphere?

Socialism made the means of production public property, the property of the entire people. Opportunities were thereby opened for the planned development of the economy and its steady growth free of crises and attendant social peturbations. The crucial thing, however, is that production relations and the entire complex of social relations, the system of economic management, should be fully consonant with the requirements of public ownership and its character. At the present stage of the country's development, this conformity is ensured by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The entire people is the master of the land. But the sense of proprietorship can become an effective instrument of creative effort only if it takes the form of constant and active participation by the people in management and husbanding public property. The congress decisions indicate realistic avenues to the realization of this cardinal principle of socialism.

There is no dearth of debates on democracy in the world. As a rule, we are accused of being wanting in democracy. On what grounds? On the plea that our understanding of democracy is not the one customary in the capitalist world, in other words, because we do not have bourgeois democracy. We do not have rival parties fighting for power, and we have no opposition. For this reason our ideological opponents talks about the "weakness" or even "absence" of democracy in our country.

The literal meaning of the word "democracy" is "government by the people." Why, then, thould government by the people in a country where there are no antagonistic classes necessarily presuppose the existence of an opposition?

Democracy, then, is government by the people. But what kind of government by the people is there in the Western countries where the governing is done only by the representatives of those who own the production means — in other words, the capitalist class — while the working people are allotted the passive role of the governed?

What sort of democracy can there be in the Western countries where the boss lays down the law and is able to arbitrarily deprive the worker of his job?

We do not have such "democracy" and never will. In this respect we shall never live up to the hopes of our critics. For democracy, as we see it, is government by the people. And all of the 27th Congress decisions are aimed at ensuring ever fuller participation by the working people in the administration of the affairs of state and society.

Hence, the provision in the new text of our party programme concerning the heightening of the role of work collectives to whom should belong the decisive say in determining how things should be done at the point of production. Hence also the programme provision calling for more and more questions being decided only with the consent of the trade unions, the Young Communist League, and other public organizations. Hence too the programme provision concerning steady improvement of the work of the soviets, which should exercise to the full their rights as bodies of people's government, their powers which extend to all spheres of life on the territory under their jurisdiction.

This enumeration could be continued. And it may be confidently said that in each case these standards of genuine democracy which fully accords with the ideals of socialism, with the social and political canons of our socialist society, are literally counterindicated in bourgeois society, totally inacceptable to it.

The governors and the governed in any capitalist country are opposites that can never come together. In our country both are members of the same working classes and essentially represent one integral whole.

In regard to the absence in our country of competing parties, we are at times reproached for ignoring the "pluralism" of society. We have no pluralism as it is understood in the West. We have no confrontation between antagonistic class and political forces, and no parties or groupings representing their interests. Nor will we ever have them, for let me repeat, we have no class hostile to one another and no political groupings stemming from them.

But this does not mean that the diversity of the interests of the various classes, social and professional groups, etc, is not taken

into account in our country. Our society is a society of diversity in unity, or, if you wish, unity in diversity. The interests of all classes, nationalities, professional, age, and other groups are fully taken into consideration. Each of these is in a position to formulate their interests, to give expression to them, and to uphold them. The 27th Congress paid particular attention to ensuring fuller representation of women and such a large social group as veteran workers. Special countrywide organizations are to be set up to this end.

Needless to say, the main representative of the whole of society, of all its sections, a representative capable of taking into account and combining the diverse public interests is our Leninist party — the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This was most convincingly demonstrated by the congress. It was addressed by people giving expression to the interests of all the classes and groups that make up our society. They were all listened to with the keenest interest. And the views they voiced were duly reflected in the decisions of the congress.

The strengthening of the social and political unity of society and the heightening of the quality of its unity are pivoted on the firm, inviolable principles of socialism. Of particular importance among them is the principle of social justice.

The implementation of this principle is the object of the entire social policy of the CPSU, which is projected at each working according to his ability and conscience and receiving for his labour what he merits. This social policy is the foundation of the political stability of our society. Hence the importance attached to it in the deliberations of the congress and in the documents it adopted.

It is precisely this social policy that ensures also the steady strengthening of the moral unity of our society, underlying which is the socialist principle of collectivism.

The reliable foundation of this principle is public ownership of the means of production. However, it does not become established in people's thinking and everyday life overnight. This is impeded by negative phenomena, both those inherited from the past and those engendered by shortcomings or miscalculations, in particular by violations of social justice.

Because of this, the congress decisions aimed at strengthening and further developing socialist democracy and the pursuance of an unfaltering social policy are inseparably linked with activation of the educational work conducted by the party.

Some of our Western critics often interpret educational work as an attempt by the party to impose its views on people, to exercise a sort of spiritual diktat in society. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The educational work conducted by the party is a matter of the conscious reflection in its activity of the great moral heritage of our people, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the principles engendered by the very nature of socialism, by our way of life. Here, just as in the political and economic spheres, the party generalizes, synthesizes the wisdom of the popular masses and gives effect to it in its practical activity.

Incidentally, capitalism too "educates" the masses in its own way. By various means it inculcates in them the cult of violence, of the superman, money-grubbing, permissiveness, disregard for the interests of the workingman, who in particular has been left on the wayside of the life of society. Capitalism in this way cripples people and implants in them a jungle morality. All of which is giving rise to growing resistance among the masses. The revolt against capitalist morality is one of the hallmarks of the Western world today.

One of the congress guests told me that he was surprised to hear ordinary Soviet citizens talk so much about order and discipline. Is order and discipline really so much to their liking?

Evidently this particular guest could not understand why our people value order and discipline, why they are so keenly aware of and react so negatively to cases of absence of proper order in production or in everyday life. But it could not be otherwise. For ours is a society of working men and women and they want order and organization everywhere, from the factory floor to ministries, and government departments.

The decisions adopted at the congress have already strengthened our society, and fullfilment of these decisions, acceleration of the country's development, will strengthen it still more. To pursue the course laid down by the 27th Congress is to steadily develop socialism and thus make it stronger and mightier.

This implies at the same time the strengthening of the might of the socialist community, of the entire socialist system. It should be borne in mind that the Soviet Union is the biggest and most powerful socialist country. But realization of this should not make us conceited. On the contrary, it presupposes a growing sense of responsibility, the realization by every Soviet citizen of his duty not only to his own country but to the entire socialist world.

By accelerating its development, socialism will heighten the attractive force of its example. What Lenin said about socialism influencing the outside world mainly by the force of its example is being confirmed again and again.

That this is so was fully proved by the speeches of the foreign guests at the congress.

It has already been pointed out that there were more guests from other countries at this congress than at any previous one, and that they represented a wide range of different political forces. But irrespective of whom they represented they were all unanimous that the strengthening of socialism in our country, the heightening of its prestige was in the interests of all humanity.

This is so, among other things, because the strengthening of socialism signifies simultaneous strengthening of world peace.

At the 27th congress acceleration of social and economic development and the strengthening of peace, in a sense, merged. It is not a matter of chance that the party combines these two concepts in its general line. Our general line is acceleration of the development of socialism and the simultaneous strengthening of peace.

In what areas did the congress contribute to the strengthening of peace?

Above all the congress decisions and their consistent realization will strengthen the material base of peace. It has long been clear to all, friends and opponents alike, that the stronger socialism is, the more durable is peace.

The strength of socialism discourages the most aggressive, one may say, irrational quarters in the West from embarking on adventures, raises obstacles to their reckless policy. The strength of socialism instils confidence in the future, in the peoples of countries fighting for their independence and sovereignty, countries threatened by forces in the Western world that can conceive of no other approach to international relations than domination of all countries and all peoples.

Needless to say, it is not only a matter of the material base of peace. The 27th Congress notably strengthened the ideological potential of peace. In this respect it introduced a new, fresh element. Here too the strategy of acceleration manifested itself.

We have already dwelt on the plan for ensuring universal security put forward at the 27th Congress. Without returning to it in detail, let us single out some aspects which stand out most markedly in the light of comment abroad on our party forum.

First of all — and this was noted everywhere in the world — the 27th congress proceeded in all its decisions relating to foreign policy from a new perception of the world, or, if you wish, from a new philosophy of international life. This philosophy is profoundly realistic and fully accords with the specific features of our turbulent time.

"The highest task of humanity," Lenin said, "is ito comprehend the objective logic of economic evolution (the evolution of social life) in its general and fundamental features, so that it may be possible to adapt to one's social consciousness and the consciousness of the advanced classes — in as definite, clear and critical a fashion as possible.

It is along these lines that the 27th Congress defined its own philosophy of world affairs.

The Political Report of the Central Committee fully reflected the growing diversity of the present-day world, the deep-seated contradictions rending it, primarily its division into two social systems adhering to diametrically opposed principles. At the same time, the congress revealed the interdependence of the modern world united by growing ties in the spheres of production, science, technology, culture, and the mass information media.

This multiformity and unity are the source of many other specific features of the world today. In themselves they dictate the need for a new approach to world affairs, an approach that, taking into account the complexity of the present international community, would make possible its living together, and cooperation among all countries irrespective of their character, so as to resolve the by no means simple problems facing all humanity.

This prime feature of the world today is interlinked with another. The objective logic of the evolution of social life today is in many respects determined by the fact that for the first time in its history humanity has created means of warfare capable of destroying all life on earth. Can this be disregarded? Our congress took all this fully into account. The existence of such means of destruction is perhaps the most convincing argument in favour not of enmity, not of confrontation, but of cooperation.

To learn to live together, to respect one another's interests and in no way to encroach on these interests — this is what the congress urged all governments and peoples to do. Only madmen can fail to understand the logic of its decisions and proposals, the logic not simply of peace, but of human salvation.

Another point. The congress not only proclaimed this logic of salvation, it incorporated it in a definite political programme for ensuring universal security. That programme extends to all basic areas of social life — the military, political, economic and humanitarian. More, it offers in each of these areas concrete solutions to the existing problems, solutions that, while not damaging the interests of a single country, ensure all nations a peaceful, tranquil existence.

The programme for universal security has a material foundation. It is contained primarily in the CPSU General Secretary's statement of January 15 this year, which points the way to the solution of the paramount problem, that of eliminating the nuclear threat and, in broader terms, the threat presented by the means of mass destruction created by human genius and used to the detriment of man.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the 27th Congress will go down in history as the congress that put forward an all-embracing plan for peace.

But, it may be asked, can peace be planned? After all, international relations are so variegated a combination of different, essentially contradictory tendencies; it is the sum of mutually exclusive policies. Can anything be planned in so contradictory a world?

Our party maintains that planning is possible, indeed, imperative. Of course, the peace plan advanced by the congress is not some sort of national plan. In its realization levers applicable to domestic life are ruled out.

Nevertheless, it is in place to speak of planning — planning based on faith in human reason, faith in humanity's intrinsic powers, its instinct of self-preservation.

It is in place to speak about a plan — a plan not designed to depend on the efforts of some nonexistent world government, but pivoted on the rational, conscious action of powerful social and political forces desirous of peace. Such forces exist, they are numerous and prestigious.

Among these forces there are those who share the ideals of socialism and those who regard these ideals as alien, if not dangerous to themselves. But even those who do not accept the new system are guided by reason and seek to take into account the realities of present-day life.

These forces, acting in concert or parallel, can give effect to the plan for peace, ensure the survival of mankind.

Of course, the forces that are hostile to peace and seek social revenge will do their utmost to confuse humanity, to prevent it from taking rational decisions. These forces are already actively at work. But can it be said that they are omnipotent? No. They will never be able to divert us from our chosen course.

The plan for universal peace proposed by our country with a view to its realization by the end of this century accords with the interests of all humanity. It will neither halt nor retard the social and national progress for which many peoples are striving. It is a plan that could enable mankind to live the life it wants to live, without fear of a nuclear holocaust.

We know full well that for this plan to be realized socialism must grow stronger. To strengthen socialism, to accelerate its development is to strengthen peace. All Soviet people know this.

And in this lies the guarantee that the general line of our party — the line aimed at accelerating our development and strengthening world peace — will be carried into life.

Congress Views on Socialist Legality Aired

PM281233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Socialist Legality"]

[Text] Law lives and operates in time and space — a definite historical period and in specific socioeconomic conditions. It most actively strengthens socialist achievements and is an important instrument in the hands of the state for establishing the new society's economic relations, the ideas of communism, and the way of life accepted in our country. "Our legislation," it was stated in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, "both civil and labor, financial and administrative, and economic and criminal, must help even more actively to introduce economic management methods, control the degree of labor and consumption effectively, and implement the principles of social justice."

At the congress, where the indisputable successes of socialist building were noted, the brave truth was also heard about the errors and incompleted work, the increase in bureaucracy, the stagnant phenomena in economic life, and many other negative phenomena. The reasons for this are many. One of them is that correct, well-considered laws have been paid no attention in practice and have either had a half-hearted effect or no effect at all.

In order to place a reliable barrier in the way of bad management and parasitism and put an end to citing so-called "objective circumstances" — and precisely this demand was decisively made by the congess — it is essential to put an end to getting around the law under the guise of these very "objective circumstances." Overreporting and deceiving the state does not suddenly appear. It is not a case of the leaders of an enterprise getting together, discussing the lamentable situation with the plan, and deciding — "Come on, let's deceive the state." No, everything happens with great decorum. An appeal to the ministry with a request to amend the indicator, a call to the capital with an entreaty to change the figure, a private agreement on above-norm funds...even some individual spontaneous action. Thus overreporting arises "out of nowhere," and behind it both bribery and embezzlement always loom.

Connivance, obliviousness of the fact that the plan is law, that the law cannot be bypassed for any considerations of expediency — this is the breeding ground for bad management, huge losses, and production disorganization. Meanwhile, V.I. Lenin wrote:

"The main task of the Small Council of People's Commissars must be strict supervision to ensure that the people's commissariats — 1. observe the laws..."

The law is not a hindrance in affairs. On the contrary, a clear, stable legal basis does not fetter innovation or initiative. It is petty tutelage and excessive regulations that fetter and are the bane of industrial enterprises, agricultural enterprises, and enterprises relating to the commodity and consumer sphere, and to services for the population, even cultural, sports, and public education institutions. Instructions, circulars, directions, and orders very often, too often, prove not to be based on the law; they sometimes even reduce its provisions to naught.

Life is engendering new forms of management and more complex production relations; it is turning the spotlight on more rational work methods. Law and juridical science must interpret these phenomena and introduce proposals to improve legislation. This is a necessary and normal process of state life which has nothing in common with the departmental or regional self-will at times so clearly reflected in the countless multitude of instructions, circulars, and acts.

The Central Committee Political Report, for example, states that the job contract and lump wage payment system must become widespread at team, unit, and family level with production means, including land, being assigned to them for an agreed period. These forms of production have already emerged, and in many places have recommended themselves and are yielding fine results. But in some places people are not getting on with them, some believing that they "do not fit in" with the essence of socialist production relations. Appraisals such as these are possible as long as Soviet law does not say its piece and fails to define the sides' mutual rights and obligations with total clarity. A well-known example of this are teams on a free contract, known in common parlance as "shabashniki." They are cursed, but fairly wide use is made of their services; they are accused of all the deadly sins and at the same time people say they work well; they do not seem to be banned, although they also do not seem to have total authorization. This situation means that these teams themselves sometimes resort to illicit means, while at the same time they are defenseless before the arbitrariness of some official.

The question of combating unearned income is now being sharply posed. Honest people are indignant that some people do not live by their own means and obtain various goods by circumventing all the rules. Soviet people do not wish to be reconciled to phenomena such as these. They demand that the strictest means of influence be brought to bear. Consequently, the congress

delegates greeted M.S. Gorbachev's words that the Central Committee "fully supports these demands" with prolonged applause. He said further that it is deemed necessary to implement additional measures in the near future to be directed against parasites, embezzlers of socialist property, bribe takers, and those who have embarked on a path alien to the working nature of our system. At the same time, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that, while putting a stop to unearned income, a shadow must not be allowed to fall on those who receive additional wages through honest work.

The law approaches any phenomena of social life, including negative phenomena, with both care and consideration; it is bound to severely punish violations of the law, while at the same time protecting honest citizens against arbitrariness, even if their actions appear reprehensible to someone.

It was stated at the congress that many spheres of production and life need more clear-cut legal regulation. This concerns: output quality, the system of national discussion of state acts, the strengthening of the family, court appeals against the actions of officials, augmenting the rights of republic and local-level organs in resolving economic tasks, and mutual relations between departments and their enterprises and the population. An entire program of legislative work!

But, as before, there is still the most acute question of strictly executing those laws which do exist, which meet all requirements, but which...exist only in the codes, which are implemented feebly in practice, and which in some cases remain totally silent. Thus, the potential of the Law on Labor Collectives is still far from being utilized. Consequently, the task has been set of cardinally improving the mechanism which would make it possible to translate the democratic principles inherent in the law into everyday practice.

An invariable task, it was noted at the congress, is that of utilizing all the force of Soviet law in the struggle against criminality and other violations of the law, so that people living anywhere can feel the state's concern for their peace and inviolability and can be confident that no lawbreaker will escape his deserved punishment. In this connection the party program sets specific tasks for law enforcement organs. The ensurance of legality and law and order will be all the more complete the more actively party and soviet organs, trade unions and the Komsomol, labor collectives and the people's voluntary militia, and all the forces of our pubic are involved in this work.

It is clear that in ensuring law and order the prime role is played by local soviets as the organs of state authority. The report notes very significantly of the soviets: "If someone can say: This is not my business, then this formulation is unacceptable for the soviets." It is unacceptable when it is a question of maintaining law and order on territory within the jurisdiction of the soviet. If in some areas public order is poorly ensured, if people are uneasy because of lawbreakers, it is within their rights to reprove their deputies and their elected organ of authority, because this organ is the chief transmitter of Soviet law, the guarantor of its strict action. The further development of democratic principles is inconceivable without strengthening the state's legal basis and maintaining the system of legality.

It is no accident that the words social and socialist justice were heard so often from the congress rostrum. They are becoming usual in state and public life, without losing their lofty meaning. Social justice permeates every aspect of socialist social relations. In the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order lies one of the most important guarantees that the principles of social justice will become an inalienable feature of our life.

Nationwide Celebrations Commemorate Kirov Birthday

Moscow Memorial Meeting

LD280013 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sergey Mironovich Kirov, an outstanding party and state figure of our country. In the Presidium of a ceremonial meeting which took place today in the House of Unions were Comrades Zaykov, Yeltsin, and Zimyanin; party veterans; scientists; and representatives of party, local soviet, and public organizations.

In his report, Academician Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, noted that the source of Kirov's attractive force lay in his inexhaustible communist conviction, his faith in the creative strength of the people, his untiring concern for people and trust in them, and his adherence to party principles and firmness. It was stressed at the ceremonial meeting that the cause to which Kirov devoted his life is being continued in the achievements of our party and our contemporaries who are working to solve the complex and large-scale tasks of accelerating the country's social and economic development.

Exhibition at Museum

LD272200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1330 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Today it is 100 years since the day Sergey Mironovich Kirov was born, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and an ardent Bolshevik-Leninist. A new exhibition opened today at the Kirov Museum in Leningrad. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, was present at the festive meeting at the museum in honor of the significant date.

Azerbaijan Celebration

GF301908 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Summary] The Soviet people remember Sergei Kirov as a renowned Leninist party member and statesman. The representatives of the republic's party, soviet, and social organizations held a jubilant meeting in Baku's Lenin Palace yesterday dedicated to the centennial birthday anniversary of Kirov. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; party and government leaders; veterans of the Leninist Communists; production leaders; and cultural

officials sat on the chairmanship council of the meeting. Comrade Suleyman Tatliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, opened the meeting. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov read a report on the centennial birthday anniversary of Kirov. Sahib Alekperov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol, and other dignitaries attending the convocation also addressed the meeting.

Meanwhile, a ceremony was also held yesterday at Kirov's monument in the park named after him in Baku. The Azerbaijan SSR anthem was played during the ceremony and the Baku Garrison fighters organized a march-past. The participants in the ceremony then visited Kirov's museum. Participating in the ceremony were Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Artur Rasi-Zade, Lidiya Rasulova, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Gasan Gasanov, Rauf Akhundov, Sahib Alekperov, Shanlik Aliyev, Boris Kevorkov, and Nazim Mamedov.

Leaders Attend Meetings, Reception

Vorotnikov Makes Report

LD292213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today, with the participation of the chairmen and the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms. The question of the tasks of the administrative and economic bodies of the Russian Federation, which arise from the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, was discussed. Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, read a report. A plan of measures for the implementation of the tasks put forward by the party forum was approved at the session.

Kunayev At Agro-Industrial Meeting

LD272014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The struggle to increase grain production remains a key problem for Kazakhstan in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This was noted at a conference in Alma-Ata of leaders of agro-industrial committees in which secretaries of party oblast committees; heads of ministries, departments, and processing enterprises; representatives of scientific establishments; and public organizations took part. They examined tasks in stepping up the development of the food industries of the agro-industrial complex, increasing the production of foodstuffs, and improving their supply to the population.

Taking part in the conference was Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Yeltsin Visits Newspaper Office

PM271222 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Editorial Bureau"]

[Text] B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, visited the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* editorial bureau and publishing house yesterday. At the printing plant he talked to workers about labor organization and the introduction of team financial autonomy. In the publishing house canteen there was a conversation about the organization of catering for the workers and journalists.

A meeting was held with the journalists' collective at the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* editorial bureau. During the conversation the newspaper's tasks relating to propaganda and the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and explain the very important problems facing the city's party organization and all working people in ensuring the acceleration of the capital's socioeconomic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term were discussed. A number of acute criticisms and specific proposals for improving the content and enhancing the effectiveness and impact of newspaper articles, for improving all the newspaper's work, and for strengthening ties with labor collectives, party organizations, and soviet and economic organs were expressed.

The journalists who spoke at the meeting spoke about their plans, the problems they encounter in their daily work, and the potential for improving the newspaper in light of the high demands of the time.

Solovyev Discusses Productivity

LD272011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom took place today. There was discussion of the organizational work of the Vyborg Raykom in raising the role and responsibility of scientific and engineering-technical cadres in implementing the Intensification-90 program in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. During the time that this program has been under implementation, there has been a considerable increase in the average annual rates of growth of volumes of output and labor productivity in the rayon. Much has also been done to technically reequip enterprises, and the links between science and production have become even closer. A unified system of managing cadres is being created.

However, the plenum noted, the organizational work of the party committees of primary organizations is not yet fully in accord with the lofty demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the plenum was Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Yakovlev Meets Expedition Members

PM271645 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting with Expedition Participants"]

[Text] In the severe conditions of the polar night 11 Soviet sportsmen taking part in an expedition organized by the *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper accomplished an unparalleled 700-km trek on skis across drift ice between polar stations Severniy Polyus-26 and Severniy Polyus-27. They dedicated their achievement to the 27th party congress.

On 25 March a meeting was held with the expedition participants at the CPSU Central Committee. D. Shparo, group leader and association professor at Moscow's Steel and Alloys Institute, and other sportsmen spoke about the scientific and practical significance of the 38-day crossing, whose route lay via the pole of inaccessibility, and communicated their plans for the future.

A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly welcomed the daring conquerors of the Arctic. He conveyed congratulations to the expedition participants from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and wishes for new successes in labor, study, and sports.

Former Soviet Supreme Court Chairman Smirnov Dies

PM281639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov]

[Excerpts] Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov, personal pensioner of union status and Hero of Socialist Labor, passed away 23 March 1986 at the age of 75 after a serious and prolonged illness.

In 1957 L.N. Smirnov was elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and in 1962 — chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court. Between 1972 and 1984 he was chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.B. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, A.I. Lukyanov, N.I. Savinkin, T.N. Mentsehashvili, A.V. Vlasov, B.V. Kravtsov, A.M. Rekunkov, V.I. Terebilov, Ye.V. Anismov, A.F. Gorkin, V.A. Abolentsev, S.I. Gusev, and Ye.A. Smolentsev.

Party Plenums Held To Discuss Congress

LD291758 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia were held today. The results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of republican party organizations in fulfilling its decisions were discussed. It was stressed that the most important thing today is not only preserving but consolidating in all party organizations and labor collectives the atmosphere, created by the congress, of principledness and high standards toward cadres for matters entrusted to them. A critical examination was made of issues relating to the intensification of production, the observance of contract discipline, and the rhythm of work.

Reports were presented in Tashkent by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; in Frunze by Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; in Ashkhabad by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party; and in Tallinn by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

Ukrainian Plenum

LD282229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] In Kiev a plenum of the Ukraine Central Committee Communist party has taken place. It discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of party organizations in the republic relating to fulfilling the congress decisions. In the report of Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Central Committee Communist Party and in speeches it was stressed that the working people of the Ukraine are actively supporting through practical deeds the party's strategic course directed toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating universal peace. But now, those who spoke noted, the time has come for vigorous, practical actions with regard to fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress. Great attention was paid at the plenum to matters relating to reorganizing party work, affirming a businesslike style in it, and enhancing the organizational and political educational work of party organizations.

Uzbek Party Plenum

GF301632 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum on 29 March. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the republic party organization's tasks concerning realization of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congress decisions. Comrades Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee; (?Turalbayeva), director of a firm affiliated to [name indistinct] sovkhoz in Syr-Darya Oblast's Syrdar'inskiy Rayon and a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Turapov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee; Karimova, a weaver in the Margilan [word indistinct] production union; Mirsaidov,

chairman of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee [name and title as heard]; [name indistinct], director general of the Tashkent Aviation Production Union; Dzhumabayeva, director of [name indistinct] factory in Amudar'inskiy Rayon; Mirkasymov, first secretary of the Khorezm Oblast Party Committee; [four names and titles indistinct]; and Kayumov, editor of *SOVIET UZBEKISTONI*, addressed the discussion held on the report.

Comrades Ponomarev, deputy sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and [name indistinct], an instructor affiliated to the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the work of the plenum. The convocation adopted a decision on the matter discussed. With this, it concluded its work.

Moscow Gorkom Plenum

LD291541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum today discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks facing the Moscow Gorkom arising from its decisions.

A report was delivered by Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He said the criticism of the city party organization voiced at the congress imposed an obligation to decisively change the unfavorable tendencies in the development of the capital's economy and to vigorously take action to radically improve the management of economic and cultural construction.

The report and the speeches made a detailed analysis of the criticism of the party committees and general conclusions drawn from the new experience amassed since the 26th gorkom conference. It was noted that in the work of the gorkom and raykoms of the CPSU, the principle of collegiality is beginning to be observed more fully in decision-making, and responsibility for implementing decisions is being enhanced.

Moscow Obkom Debate

PM270915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[A. Shinkin report under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress Decisions — Into Action!" and the general heading "Following the Acceleration Program"]

[Text] Moscow Oblast — During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress I met with A. Filippov, chairman of the Borets Kolkhoz in the Moscow region. The conversation dealt with what should be done first in order to accelerate the development of production as necessary. Aleksey Fedorovich was, as he put it, heart and soul behind the ideas put forward from the congress platform in connection with improving the economic machinery, introducing financial autonomy everywhere, expanding independence...And, most important of all, he is for deeds to follow words.

I remembered the kolkhoz chairman's words at the Moscow party obkom plenum. Discussing the results of the work of the 27th congress and the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing its decisions, V. Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, who delivered the report, and those who took part in the debate spoke about precisely this. Without excess words or exclamations of admiration, describing things as they really are, the Communists sought practical ways of accelerating the oblast's economic and social development.

The tasks which they have to resolve in the 12th 5-Year Plan are complex. For instance, in industry there must be a 40 percent increase in the rate of production growth, while in the agro-industrial complex gross output must be increased by 17.3 percent. Construction, transport, and communications will be developed considerably.

Considerable initiative and selflessness is required from every party organization, it was said at the plenum. Above all a radical restructuring of party work should be ensured. Take two light industry enterprises: the "Podmoskovye" woolen children's textiles association and the Lyubertsy carpets combine. They work under approximately the same conditions. Yet this is how things stand. At the former, production questions and questions of daily life are resolved comprehensively. A stable collective has been created. Cadre turnover is only 4.2 percent. The plans for the last 5-year plan were overfulfilled. Every second meter of textiles is produced with the "N" [not further identified] mark. At the carpet combine, the picture is different. Here equipment idle time is considerable. Modernization is taking place only slowly. Since the beginning of this year alone, the lag in the volume of output sales amounts to more than R700,000.

And there are many such instances. Analyzing them, the plenum participants came out unanimously in favor of a party work style that combines a concrete, businesslike approach, unity of word and deed, the choice of the most efficient means and methods, careful consideration of people's opinion, and the skillful coordination of the actions of all social forces.

In the party obkom they are trying to draw the correct conclusions from the criticism aimed at the obkom during the report and election campaign. Thus, there has now been a sharp reduction in the number of conferences and various other measures on an oblast-wide scale.

However, the center of organizational work, it was stated in the debate on the report, has not yet been shifted to the grass roots party organizations. The fondness for armchair activity and for collecting information from the localities remains strong. The opinion of collectives, leaders, and specialists is not always taken into account in resolving issues.

The monitoring system must become more effective and flexible. The emphasis was placed on the establishment of strict order in the planning and carrying out of all kinds of checks and in increasing their effectiveness, and on eliminating duplication.

The speakers noted that it is necessary to depart more boldly from the custom of taking the place of soviet and economic workers and exercising petty tutelage over them. This will make it possible to more successfully eradicate formalism, bureaucracy, iner-

tia, and all kinds of attempts to adapt formally to the restructuring.

The plenum participants had warm support for the party congress instructions on strict observance of intraparty democracy and the Leninist principle of collective leadership and personal responsibility. Any deviation from this has a negative effect on the state of affairs. For instance, for a long time people in the oblast have been agitating at various levels for the wide introduction of the experience of the Mosoblselstroy Trust No 18, which last year alone obtained R1.3 million in profits. But that is as far as things have progressed.

The selection, placing, and education of cadres require further improvement. The following instance was cited. V. Trifonov, general director of the Krasnogorsk machine plant, was recently given a severe party penalty and relieved of his post. He tried to fulfill the plan through writeups and amendments and seldom took part in sessions of the party committee, party meetings, or integrated political days. The director's deputies followed his example.

In order to avoid such phenomena, the plenum set the task of increasing the role of primary party organizations. It is necessary, the speakers said, to strive to ensure that an atmosphere of frankness, publicity, and mutual exactingness prevails in these organizations.

In ideologiclal education work, in the opinion of many speakers, it is necessary to persistently overcome the short-term campaigning approach, remoteness from real life, didacticism, and the avoidance of tricky subjects. We cannot be satisfied with a "quantitative" approach to evaluating the effectiveness of ideological activity.

The plenum demonstrated convincingly that all the Communists and working people of the Moscow region warmly support the 27th party congress decisions and are fully determined to implement them successfully and energetically.

[In a similar report on the Moscow Obkom plenum published by *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 23 March N.A. Zolotarev is identified as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department]

Altay Kraykom Proceedings

PM271121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Sapov report under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress Decisions — Into Action!" and the general heading "Following the Acceleration Program"]

[Text] Barnaul — The Altay accounts for almost two-fifths of the grain produced in West Siberia and one-third of the milk and meat. Industrial potential here increases from year to year. However, in the last 5-year plan there was some stagnation in the region's economy. There was a considerable shortfall in supplies of produce from the fields and livestock units to the state. Return on capital is falling and prime cost growing.

How can this breakdown be overcome? What is needed to stabilize all sectors of the national economy? This was discussed at a party kraykom plenum which examined the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks required to fulfill its decisions.

Both F. Popov, first secretary of Altay CPSU Kraykom, who delivered the report, and those who spoke in the debate, analyzing the state of affairs, outlined ways of eliminating shortcomings and submitted proposals for improving matters.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, R1.5 billion more than in the last 5-year plan will be channeled into developing the Altay's production forces. One-half of the capital investments will go to the modernization and retooling of enterprises. It is important for every ruble to yield a high return without fail, the spakers noted. Unfortunately that does not always happen. A clear example is the commissioning of the new forging shop at the Altaypressmash association. Some R2 million was spent on it. And it was built rapidly, but to little purpose. Now only 30 metric tons of forgings a month are produced here. While just across the road, on the old site, the Transmash smiths are working 10 times more productively.

This is not an isolated case. The speakers cited many other instances of poor efficiency in the modernization and renewal of production units. The plenum demanded an increase in the responsibility of the leaders of enterprises' technical services for the utilization of funds to acquire new technology and an increase in exactingness toward economic leaders for the fulfillment of plans and pledges. Last year 47 enterprises failed to cope with the target for output sales and 110 with the target for increasing labor productivity.

The state of affairs in agriculture was analyzed comprehensively. Here much depends on the standard of party leadership and the attitude of farm workers and specialists, the plenum participants noted. Thus, the Zarya Altaya Kolkhoz in Zavyalovskiy Rayon, which for many years has been headed by Communist A. Ernst, is highly profitable. But such stable kolkhozes and sovkhozes can, as the saying goes, be counted on the fingers of one hand in the kray. The responsibility for this, the speakers noted, also rests fully with agronomical science, in particular the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming and Selection. The institute is not carrying out comprehensive research to develop intensive techniques for cultivating spring wheat and feed crops. Nor has it proved itself in the field of selection.

The plenum devoted great attention to construction problems. In particular, the Main Administration of Construction in Altay Kray was criticized: Capacities are increasing too slowly here. On the other hand, the reserves which are available are not fully utilized. In the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans the plans for the commissioning of fixed capital were not fulfilled. Programs for housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities were not fulfilled in Barnaul, Biysk, Rubstovsk, and Zarinsk. At the same time capacities for the production of ferroconcrete and house building components are only three-fourths utilized, and brick production capacities are two-thirds utilized. This situation is intolerable.

Ways of increasing the struggle for output quality were discussed searchingly. Incidentally, many people viewed this question from the standpoint of the team contract. Where the approach to this matter has not been formal, the results are clear: better order, and less absenteeism and shoddy work. The activation of the human factor was discussed in a committed fashion.

Reviewing the progress of restructuring, the plenum participants took an exacting look at party leadership methods. It was noted that the party organizations of Krasnogorskiy, Volchikhinskiy, and Bystroistokskiy Rayons lack a proper orientation toward practical action. Here inertia, formalism, and a stereotyped approach to work are still being overcome too slowly. Certain other party organizations are still at the stage of "getting things off the ground." Even the kraykom, the speakers noted, still has insufficient influence on overcoming inertia locally. Workers from the culture, trade, and consumer service sections seldom visit the primary organizations or meet with ordinary Communists. This style is not in keeping with the spirit of the times. There are cases where party committee plenums and bureau sessions are held with too much emphasis on precedure, which does not help improve matters.

There was criticism of the work style of the Zmeinogorsk CPSU Gorkom and Talmenskiy CPSU Raykom, where there have been errors in the selection and placing of cadres. Formerly these party committees were regarded as above criticism, which led their leaders into mistakes and conceitedness. There were serious reproaches for first secretaries Ye. Zhusenko and M. Zadorozhnyy.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum outlined concrete measures to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

New Appointments for Uzbek Officials Published

Deputy Chairman for Council

WA271757 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian in the 21 February edition publishes on page 1 a 50-word ukase appointing Kudratilla Khikmatillayevich Makhamadaliyev as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers. He is released from his duties as republic minister for the furniture and wood-processing industry. The ukase is dated 20 February 1986 and is signed by A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L. Bekkulbekova, secretary for the Presidium.

Minister for Republic

WA271800 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian in the 21 February edition publishes on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing that First Deputy Chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee Vadim Igorevich Antonov is to be a minister for Uzbekistan. The ukase is dated 20 February 1986 and is signed by A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L. Bekkulbekova, secretary for the Presidium.

Supreme Court Members

WA271744 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian in the 2 March edition publishes on page 1 a 75-word Uzbek Presidium ukase announcing five new members of the republic's Supreme Court: Nina Vasilevna Zykova, Aleksandr Vasilevich Popkov, Kambarali Safarov, Abdumalik Turgunov, and Abdul Ksaimovich Tukhtashov. The ukase is dated 1 March 1986 and is signed by A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L. Bekkulbekova, secretary of the Presidium.

Ukrainian Party Implements Congress Decisions

AU251215 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined and approved immediate measures to organize the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the Ukraine.

It has been emphasized that the entire work had to be based on the Political Report by the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress resolution, the CPSU Program and Statutes, the report on the main guidelines, and the congress decisions, as well as on the resolution of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Provisions have been made to organize a broad campaign to explain to the working people the congress documents in such a way as to impart the spirit and essence of the congress decisions to each Soviet man. Propaganda and educational work is to be concentrated directly in labor collectives, and is to be carried out with the participation of delegates to the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses; leading party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol cadres; ideological aktivs; and the mass media. The materials of the 27th CPSU Congress will be thoroughly studied in the system of party and Komsomol political education, in the system of economic training, and in higher and secondary special institutions, general- education, and vocational schools. It is planned to hold special political education days in oblasts, to organize sociopolitical reading sessions and cycles of lectures on the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to update visual political agitation.

In discussing the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, party committee plenums, aktiv meetings, basic party organizations, soviet sessions, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministerial and departmental board sessions should concentrate their main attention on accomplishing the 1986 plan and the 12th 5-Year Plan, and on improving organizational and political work, the style and methods of economic management, social development, and communist education.

Measures have been provided for reinforcing lagging sectors with cadres, for improvements in the training and retraining of func-

tionaries, and for work among reserve cadres.

Much attention is to be paid to changes in the style and methods of work, particularly to improvements in controlling and checking into execution, to the reduction of the number of conferences and adopted documents, and to expanded publicity in the work of party, administrative, and economic organs.

Party committees have been requested to exert constant control over the measures taken to comply with the proposals, critical remarks, and requests made during the accountability and election campaign, and to inform the communists about these measures.

In line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, provisions have been made to analyze the situation in each national economic branch and to determine concrete measures to hasten the pace of economic development.

The main efforts are to be concentrated on accelerating scientific-technological progress, reequipping and reconstructing industry and transport, saving more resources, improving production organization, raising labor productivity, improving the quality of products and operations, and stabilizing the financial situation of enterprises and economic organizations.

In industrial production, steps are to be taken to systematically renew production assets, to develop at priority rates branches determining scientific-technological progress, particularly machine building, to make fuller use of equipment, to provide new modern capacities, to streamline the work of enterprises, to streamline cooperative and contracted supplies, and to increase the quantity and improve the quality of consumer goods.

In capital construction, projects are to be supplied on time with plans and material and technical resources, the direct labor method is to be promoted, the base of the construction industry is to be consolidated, forces and resources are to be concentrated on the most important projects, and construction is to be hastened and improved in quality.

In the agro-industrial complex, efforts are to be made to replenish food stocks by means of raising yields; cutting losses during the harvesting, transporting, storing, and processing of produce; making fuller use of the production potential; raising the fertility of the soil; intensifying fodder production and stockbreeding, and making agriculture more effective economically. Provisions have been made to practice collective contracting and economic accountancy everywhere, and on this basis to make all kolkhozes and sovkhozes self-paying and self-financing.

A great deal of significance has been attached to the implementation of the social program worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, particularly to the construction of houses and facilities for cultural purposes and services, including in the countryside; to improvements in the population's supplies with foodstuffs and consumer goods; to the creation of one single system of continuous education; to health services; to the fostering of public order; and to the intensified struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been requested to work out and implement organizational and political measures aimed at the absolute implementation of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

Briefs

Fedorov Receives Order Of Lenin — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Aleksey Fedorovich Fedorov, chairman of the commission on affairs of former partisans of the Great Fatherland War attached to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the Order of Lenin. He has been conferred this award for many years of fruitful work in party and state bodies, for active participation in the Great Fatherland War and for patriotic education of working people, and in connection with his 85th birthday. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 86 LD*]

Strategy of Economic Acceleration Discussed

PM281241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86
First Edition pp 2-3

[A. Viktorov article: "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development was proclaimed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It was approved, creatively enriched, and confirmed by the 27th party congress.

"The CPSU believes," the new edition of the CPSU Program records, "that under present-day internal and international conditions, Soviet society's all-around progress and its forward movement toward communism can and must be ensured by means of **accelerating the country's socioeconomic development**. This is the party's strategic course aimed at the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of Soviet society; the fundamental renewal of its material and technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution; the improvement of social relations and, primarily, economic relations; profound changes in the substance and nature of labor and in people's material and spiritual living conditions; the activation of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions."

Without accelerating development, it is impossible to ensure the growth of the people's well-being, the country's defense, its complete independence from the world of capitalism, and socialism's victory in the peaceful competition with it.

Of course, acceleration presupposes increasing economic growth rates. Thus, whereas in the 11th 5-Year Plan the average annual rate of increase in national income stood at 3.1 percent, in the 14th 5-Year Plan it will have risen to 5 percent.

However, it is a matter not just of quantity but, above all, of quality. A qualitatively new, efficient product, necessary to man and society, must lie behind every percentage point of growth. That is the first point. Second, economic growth rates will rise on a fundamentally new basis — the basis of comprehensive intensification. The essence of intensification is to produce more goods, more quickly, more cheaply, and of better quality.

The radical raising of output quality is of particularly great significance. Quality means a thing's reliability and durability and, thus, a saving on materials, labor, and means. Quality means a thing's high consumer properties — which in turn means that it will not gather dust in warehouses or on counters, but will be acquired and will satisfy the needs of man and society. High quality is the key to overcoming the shortages which still occur.

The chief factors of acceleration based on intensification are scientific and technical progress; the improvement of the economic mechanism and the entire management system; and the enhancement of the role of the human factor, the person, his labor and social activeness, and his qualifications and education.

Scientific and technical progress and the fundamental, qualitative modernization of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, cardinal, revolutionary changes, and real breakthroughs in their main directions are the chief means of intensifying production and accelerating socioeconomic development.

It is a question of concentrating the available resources and means on just these directions, which produce a big return in the shortest time. It is a question of decisively, quickly, and purposefully carrying out scientific, planning, and design work on creating and assimilating fundamentally new equipment and technology. At the same time, we must strengthen the orientation of scientific and technical development toward solving social tasks and place it at the service of man and the aims of shaping his abilities, knowledge, and skills and making the very best use of them.

A profound change in structural and investment policy is provided for already in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Resources will be concentrated in such very important directions of scientific and technical progress as electronics, nuclear power, comprehensive automation, and technology for the creation and processing of new materials. It is planned to secure at least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity during the 5-year period by utilizing the achievements of science and technology.

Provision is made for the broad introduction of fundamentally new technologies into the national economy — electronic beam, plasma, pulse, biological, radiation, membrane, chemical, and other technologies, thus making it possible to increase labor productivity many times over, to enhance the efficient utilization of resources, and to reduce the energy- and material-intensiveness of production. The transition to industrial, intensive techniques is to be made in plant growing and livestock raising, and extensive use is to be made of methods of biotechnology and genetic engineering. The use of progressive base technologies will increase 50-100 percent over the 5 years.

The level of production automation will be approximately doubled. It is proposed to introduce automated systems into various spheres of economic activity and, above all, into planning and the management of equipment and manufacturing processes. The organizational and technological flexibility of production must be consistently enhanced. In industry it is planned to commission approximately 5,000 automated control systems for manufacturing processes.

Characteristic features of the present stage of automation consist in the fact that it is underpinned, first, by the revolution in computer technology and by the use of electronics and computers in the national economy. Second, by the rapid development of robot technology and of rotary and rotary-conveyor lines, which are productive and can be quickly rearranged to manufacture new products.

Therefore, the scale of the production and use of all classes of computers — from supercomputers to personal computers, including those for teaching in school — will increase at a fast pace in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The volune of production of computer equipment will increase 130 percent, and the pool of

industrial robots will increase 200 percent. The network of computer centers for collective use, integrated data banks, and information handling and transfer networks is being expanded and their efficiency enhanced. The state system of scientific and technical information is being developed, and the exchange of scientific and technical achievements is being improved.

The fundamental task, the Basic Guidelines point out, is to strengthen the ties between science and production and create organizational forms for the integration of science, technology, and production which make it possible to ensure the efficient and rapid passage of scientific ideas from conception to broad application in practice. The responsibility of scientific organizations for the standard of research and development and for their fullest utilization is to be stepped up.

The creation and broad application of new equipment and technology require a systematic, comprehensive approach. Modern technical devices, machines, mechanisms, and manufacturing processes are extraordinarily complex and varied. They are the result of work by large collectives and the efforts of scientists, specialists, and workers in very different avenues and sectors of science, technology, and production. It is an extremely hard, important, and necessary task to unite them, organize their cooperation, and direct it toward a single goal. It must be resolved. Collectives of this kind are like clocks. In them each lever and pinion has its own particular job to do, while all together do one thing — they show the time. In order to achieve the prescribed result, this mixed collective must work like clockwork — accurately, at the strictly prescribed rhythm. We have accumulated rich experience in this sphere: Intersector scientific and technical centers, science-and-production associations, engineering centers, and other organizational forms of uniting science and production have well proved their worth. It is important to make skillful use of this experience and to disseminate it widely.

The socialist countries' increasingly active cooperation is also important in accelerating general progress. The CPSU regards the adoption of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical progress as a matter of special significance; demands an innovatory, enterprising approach in the key directions of socialist economic integration; and emphasizes the significance of mutual enrichment with experience.

Another factor of acceleration and production intensification is the economic mechanism and the production control system.

The mechanism of socialist management is a very complex, multifaceted phenomenon.

It is, above all, a system for forecasting and planning the development of the economy, which defines the main directions and indicators of its development for a particular period of time.

It is the sum total of planning and reporting indicators and of the criteria for assessing the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, associations, and ministries.

It is a system of legal acts and contractual relations, of normatives and standards governing production activity and relations among producers and between producers and consumers and containing certain demands on output quality and the expenditure of embodied and live labor, various kinds of sanctions — fines, for example — their size, and the reasons, conditions, and procedure for imposing them.

It is a system for encouraging production — materially and morally — including labor remuneration, prices and rates, the provision of finance and credit, the procedure for mutual transactions, material incentives, and responsibility.

It is a system of measures (economic, organizational, and so forth) to create and introduce new equipment and technology and to realize inventions and discoveries.

It is a system for organizing production, the degree of its hierarchic and graded nature, and linear, functional, matrix, territorial, sectorial, and other forms of management.

It is a system of the economic, scientific, technical, and sociopolitical information used in production management.

The management mechanism places the work of the person and of labor collectives within a certain framework and conditions and it regulates and encourages it.

Questions of the economic mechanism and of economic management occupied an exceptionally large place at the 27th party congress. And that was no coincidence; for only by improving management and bringing it into line with modern demands is it possible to resolve the tasks of acceleration.

The Political Report and other congress materials subjected the economic mechanism to in-depth analysis and criticism. The imperfect nature of the basic planning, reporting, and assessment indicator — the volume of sales in rubles — was noted; and the expenditure nature of the economy, the practice of planning based on what has been achieved, and petty tutelage of enterprises and associations on the part of ministries and departments were criticized.

The Political Report to the congress set the task of profoundly reorganizing the economic mechanism and creating an integral, efficient, and flexible system of management making it possible to realize socialism's potential more fully. And the situation now is such that we cannot confine ourselves to partial improvement. "A radical reform is needed," M.S. Gorbachev said.

The report defines the main directions for reorganization and the tasks which are being set here: the enhanced effectiveness of centralized leadership of the economy; the resolute widening of the limits of associations' and enterprises' independence and their enhanced responsibility for achieving the greatest end results — for which it is proposed to transfer them to genuine autonomous financing, paying their way, and self-financing; the transition to economic methods of leadership at all levels of the national economy and the development of effective antiexpenditure incentives; the giving of modern organizational structures to management with regard to the trends of production concentration, specialization, and collaboration; the ensuring of the optimum combination of sectorial and territorial management of the econ-

omy and the comprehensive economic and social development of the republics and regions; the all-around democratization of management; the improvement of cadre training and the enhancement of cadres' responsibility for the assigned task; the strengthening of the role of science in management.

Management of the agro-industrial complex is being radically reorganized. This reorganization is essentially being completed. Unified organs of management of the agro-industrial complex and the organizational structure of its management have been created. This must now be backed up by an effective economic mechanism. And here the economic mechanism assumes the leading role in accelerating the development of agricultural production and the sectors associated with it. And here, as well as in industry, scope is being opened up for economic management methods, and the end result is being put at the center of economic activity.

It is necessary, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the Congress points out, to overcome prejudice with regard to commodity-money relations and their underestimation in the practice of planned leadership of the economy. Denying the importance of their active impact on enhancing people's interest and production efficiency weakens financial autonomy and gives rise to other undesirable consequences. On the contrary, the healthy functioning of commodity-money relations on a socialist basis can create a situation and conditions for management under which its results are entirely dependent on the quality of the collective's work and on the leaders' ability and initiative.

Socioeconomic acceleration and the strengthening of socialism in practice must be the top criterion for the improvement of management, as well as of the entire system of socialist production relations.

There is no doubt that acceleration is impossible without the broad utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology, without an efficient, sophisticated economic mechanism and the entire system of management.

But what does scientific and technical progress mean without the people who carry it out and who push forward and create the most sophisticated machines, mechanisms, and technologies? Precisely nothing. The most sophisticated machine remains a useless heap of metal without the person capable of creating and handling that machine. Unfortunately, this is what frequently happens. In the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry, for example, highly productive processing centers are not fully loaded. Some of them simply lie idle. The work shift coefficient for machine tools with digital program control stands at less than 1 unit at many enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and other ministries and departments.

Even the creators of new equipment and technology, scientists, engineers, designers — these generators of scientific ideas and developments — are not always interested in the progress of what they are doing. And here wage leveling, the padding of figures [vyvodilovka], and departmental, parochial barriers, across which it is very difficult to take discoveries and innovations, particularly those coming "from outside," gain the upper hand. And yet there are party and government decisions aimed at activating the work of creators of new equipment and technology and enhancing the prestige of their profession. In Leningrad these decisions have been adopted and are being implemented successfully, and so the time taken to go from a scientific idea to series production has been reduced appreciably there. But is it not time to implement this decision, as well as others, everywhere and to study and make extensive use of the Leningrad experience?

The economic mechanism and the system of management according to directives, instructions, and regulations may be sophisticated; but if people — those who are to carry out this system — do not understand and accept it, the system will not work. And here the person, people, and collectives have the decisive word. The success of the matter depends to a considerable degree on whether the person and the collective understand the tasks set them and whether they derive material and moral satisfaction from resolving those tasks.

Any reorganization of the economic mechanism, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress states, begins with the reorganization of awareness, the rejection of established stereotypes of thinking and practice, and clear understanding of the new tasks. And this concerns, above all, the activity of our economic cadres and workers in the central echelons of management.

In short, both rapid scientific and technical progress and the perfection of the management system are inconceivable without the person, the human factor, and the masses' high labor and social activeness. The human factor is the decisive, determining factor of acceleration.

"The chief thing that must ensure our success is the masses' living creativity," M.S. Gorbachev said in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress. Any plans of ours will hang in the air if they leave people indifferent and if we are unable to arouse the masses' labor and social activeness and their energy and initiative. To turn society toward the new tasks and direct the creative potential of the people and of every labor collective toward resolving them — this is the paramount condition for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

It is possible to activate the human factor only through a well-thought-out economic strategy, a strong social policy, a purposeful ideological educational work in their indissoluble unity.

Enhancing the working people's education and qualifications is an important means of activating the human factor.

The improvement of the education system assumes decisive significance here. Our chief aim is to create a continuous system of education, a system according to which a person would learn throughout his life. The family, the school, the institute, postinstitute improvement, the raising of qualifications in accordance with the times and the demands of the present day — this is the essence of the concept of continuity in education. To learn throughout your life, to learn to orient yourself in the endless flow of information which descends upon a person like a snowball — this is the essence of the matter.

This essence is expressed profoundly and comprehensively in the congress decisions and materials and, in particular, in the targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The tasks are being set of enhancing the quality of instruction, of the ideological, political, labor, moral, and aesthetic education of the rising generation, and of its preparation for socially useful labor.

The implementation of the measures provided for in the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be ensured. The necessary conditions are to be created for the labor training of students and for every secondary school graduate to master one of the mass professions. Work on the vocational orientation of young people is to be improved.

The system of vocational and technical education is to be developed, and the training of skilled workers directly in production in accordance with the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be improved. The forms of mentorship are to be improved.

Efficient methods and targeted forms of instruction are to be introduced in the training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. A policy of training broad-profile specialists in higher schools is to be implemented.

The use of specialists, particularly engineering and technical cadres, in the national economy is to be considerably improved. The system of retraining and raising the qualifications of workers and specialists with regard to the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be developed in all sectors.

The Soviet person has been given a great deal. He has extensive rights and freedoms. However, his responsibility to the collective and to society is great. His first duty is to work indefatigably, honestly, and conscientiously and to augment and increase the motherland's wealth and its economic and defense might.

We have before us the inexorable dialectic of acceleration. Acceleration is carried out for man. But man himself and man alone carries it out. Acceleration and man are united, and this unity is the most important guarantee of success in acceleration, improvement, and the development of both man and society — the society of real socialism which has entered the stage of developed socialism — and of its progress toward communism.

This is not the first time our motherland has been faced with the need for acceleration. Let us recall the industrialization, when we were creating the foundations of modern industry at an unprecedented pace.

The task of acceleration now faces the country once again. However, this is a qualitatively new acceleration. We are not undertaking extensive, purely quantitative acceleration but qualitative, intensive acceleration. Both the volumes and the pace of the present acceleration are greater than ever. In 15 years, by the year 2000, we are to do as much as we have done over the 68 years of Soviet power.

Acceleration is being carried out on the basis of an unprecedently strong economy, developed social relations, and high spiritual culture, on the basis of the contemporary stage of the scientific and technical revolution. It is of a comprehensive, systematic nature and embraces not only the economy but also all other spheres of the life of society.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of this in his closing speech at our party's 27th congress.

Achieving acceleration and socioeconomic development means:

Improving socialism's economic system to give powerful new boosts to the growth of production forces and to scientific and technical progress and to commission our national economy's tremendous reserves;

Closely linking the enhancement of the working people's well-being to labor efficiency and combining all-around concern for the person with the consistent realization of the principles of social justice to ensure the implementation of an active and strong social policy;

Deepening democracy, steadily developing the people's socialist self-management, and extending publicity in the life the party and of society to open up scope for the initiative and spontaneous activity of every working person and every collective;

More closely linking ideological and organizational work to the real problems of life, doing away with idle talk and exhortation, and enhancing responsibility for the entrusted task to bring it closer to the person and direct it toward overcoming difficulties and resolving in practice the tasks that face us.

Soviet people can and must do all this under the party's leadership. And they will do it.

'Sharp Improvement' in Managing Economy Needed

LD260527 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the *PRAVDA* review]

[Text] Today's *PRAVDA* editorial is devoted to the restructuring of the economic mechanism. The paper writes:

The need to pull the country up to qualitatively new frontiers requires a sharp improvement in the methods of managing our mighty economy. After all, the existing forms of production relations and the system of management basically took shape under conditions of the economy's extensive development. They have gradually become obsolete and lost their stimulating role, and in places have become a brake. The party also takes into account the fact that the forms of production relations under conditions of socialism by no means change of their own accord, but by growth and qualitative changes in the productive forces. They purposefully have to be changed and perfected, taking the demands of socialism's economic laws into account.

PRAVDA stresses that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are aimed at raising the efficiency of the centralized running of the economy, at perfecting planning, and at strengthening the

USSR State Planning Committee's role in implementing the fundamental goals of the party's economic strategy.

At the same time, the true utilization of production, scientific and technical potential, and the human factor and increasing material goods are chiefly accomplished at the level of social production [v zvene obshchestvennogo proizvodstva], in the associations and enterprises. Economic links come together here, and management forms and methods and peoples' interests and responsibilities display themselves. The party's 27th congress put forward the demand that the independence of work collectives be decisively broadened and that their responsibility for achieving the highest possible final results be raised. But enterprises and associations must be successively transferred to genuine self-accounting and self-financing for this. The level of incomes must be made directly dependent upon the efficiency and quality of work. On the agenda, *PRAVDA* stresses, is a practical task: namely, to move over to economic methods of management at all levels of the national economy.

Talyzin Chairs Session of Management Improvement Panel

PM271014 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 20 Mar 86) p 5

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for Improving Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] At its regular session chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the commission discussed the results of an analysis of the effectiveness of the application of new methods of economic management in 1985. The question of organizing the monitoring of the practical application of provisions of the new economic machinery in associations which shifted to work in the new fashion since 1986 was also discussed. Corresponding directives and instructions were issued.

Measures concerning the completion of the transition of industrial enterprises to the new conditions of economic management in 1987 were examined. It was deemed necessary to carry out the preparation of these enterprises with a view to ensuring that draft plans for 1987 are elaborated according to new indicators and on the basis of the application of stable norms.

Ministries and departments have been instructed to ensure that every labor collective is comprehensively prepared to work in the new fashion, that collectives are notified in good time of indicators and economic norms, and that internal reserves are utilized to enhance work efficiency in 1987.

Leaders of production associations (enterprises) in industry, which are to transfer to work under new conditions of economic management as of 1 January 1987, have been ordered to organize the study of methodological and other normative documents; to inform labor collectives in every shop, section, and team of the essence of the new methods of economic management; to take measures for the improvement of the organization of production and labor under the new conditions; and to intensify the attention given by all workers to the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of production.

It was deemed expedient to effect the transition to new conditions of economic management as of 1 January 1987 on the basis of commission decisions with regard to enterprises under the jurisdiction of USSR nonindustrial ministries, and — with regard to enterprises under the jurisdiction of republic nonindustrial ministries — on the basis of decisions of union republic commissions (on the basis of proposals submitted by these ministries).

Briefs

Coal Production Increase — The country's coal miners have produced more than 3 million metric tons of coal above plan since the start of the year. Compared with the same period last year coal extraction has increased by 6 million metric tons. "The miners' success at the start of the year is particularly important — in the past 5 years the industry's coal output was considerably below plan." [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 27 Feb 86 LD*]

Udmurt Oil Production — In the Urdmurt oil fields over 8,000 metric tons of oil have been recovered above plan. This was made possible by the rapid introduction of new capacities, the intensification of production, the large-scale use of collective contracting, and the good organization of work competition. In this 5-year plan, oil workers from this autonomous republic intend to develop 7 new deposits and send over 40 million metric tons of high-grade raw material to the refineries. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 9 Mar 86 LD*]

Caspian Sea Oil Rig — Baku, March 18 TASS — The first oil drilling rig appeared in the central part of the Caspian Sea. Soviet geophysicists discovered strata in the central region of the sea where crude may be found. The new floating rig "Shelf-3" that is drilling a trial well there was built by the yards in the city of Astrakhan (lower reaches of the Volga River) and is fitted out with Soviet-manufactured equipment. Its modernized anchoring system and underwater well-mouth equipment meet most stringent ecological safety standards. Precipitous seas will not prevent the rig from operating: This is especially important in the Caspian which remains more or less calm for an average of only 115 days in any one year. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD*]

New Gas Pipeline — Moscow, March 19 TASS — The 3,150 kilometer-long Yamburg (Western Siberia)-Yelets (central Russia) gas pipeline has been hooked to the national gas supply grid of the USSR. It is the first of the six new gas pipelines that will be built in 1986-1990 from Western Siberia to the centre of the country and also to the western border. The Soviet Union, as it is envisaged by the guidelines for the country's development in the coming five years, intends to increase extraction of natural gas to 835-850 billion cubic metres annually by 1990. The bulk of this fuel will come from Western Siberia. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 19 Mar 86 LD*]

Mid-, Late-March Weather, Crop Status Reported

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Report

PM271627 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second 10-day period of March the weather was dry and sunny in most parts of the USSR's European territory. The average temperature in areas north of a line joining Vitebsk, Bryansk, Voronezh, and Kostychevka (Volgograd Oblast) was 2-6 degrees higher than usual.

In some areas the mild weather caused an intensive thaw. But the snow remained more than 30 cm deep in the Northern Region, eastern parts of the Northwest Region, northeastern parts of the Central Region, and in most parts of the Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions, and in northern parts of the Volga Region on winter crop fields. The snow had disappeared from the fields (or it was less than 5 cm deep) in most areas of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus Region, and in southwestern parts of the Central Chernozem Region. The arable soil layer was still frozen, and winter grain crops and perennial grasses remained dormant.

In the republics of the Transcaucasus, where the average temperature for the 10 days was 4-7 degress, buds have opened on fruit trees in places, separate flower buds are visible on early varieties of pear, and apricot trees are now in blossom. There was growth in winter grain crops on days when the temperature rose to 12-14 degrees. Only in Armenia did they lie dormant on most days.

In the farming areas of Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan the average temperature for the 10-day period was near normal or 2-3 degrees (4-6 in Chita Oblast) above it. But some nights in mid-March had 15-25 and in places 30 degrees of frost. In West Siberia winter grain crops were covered with snow and the minimum temperature at tillering node depth remained within the minus 8-minus 4 degree range.

The weather remained cold in the Central Asian republics. The average 10-day temperature was below 5 degrees nearly everywhere. The vigorous growth in fruit crops that was apparent in the previous period slowed down. Only in the far south of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan and in the Fergana Valley were apricot and peach trees in blossom. In places separate flower buds were visible on apple and pear trees. The drop in temperature there in the 12-18 March period (to between minus 8 and minus 3 degrees, lower in places) caused damage to flowering apricot, almond, cherry plum, and peach trees in some oblasts of Uzbekistan and in a number of areas of Tajikistan and Turkmenia.

Because of cold weather in Central Asia and in southern Kazakhstan perennial grasses showed only slight growth. Grass grew between 1 and 7 cm in the 10-day period, reaching 5-15 cm in height. In some fields the new growth was damaged by frost. Growth of grass on pastures slowed down and stopped. There was a rise in temperature on the last day of the period — the daytime temperature was 10-18 degrees, 8 degrees in Kirghizia, and 5 degrees in southern Kazakhstan. But the temperature has now fallen again.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM271905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov Agricultural Review: "The Seeders Have Gone Out Into the Fields"]

[Text] The sowing units were in operation over quite large areas in the past 10 days. This was reported by *IZVESTIYA* in the previous "Agricultural Review" (Issue 79), by the way. The selective sowing of early grain and feed crops has been carried out in the North Caucasus, and crop farmers have given a top dressing to winter crops.

It was mild there then, with air temperatures 2-6 degrees above the perennial average. But by the end of last week it had become cold and in many places the soil was frozen. Putting it bluntly, the weather has been treacherous. Night frosts drew the moisture up from the mid-soil level, by day it became warm, and the soil was dried out by the wind. This was the situation facing many farms in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Rostov and the Crimean Oblasts, where they used their accumulated experience and sowed in frozen soil, carefully retaining the moisture.

It has now become warmer in the North Caucasus, the Crimea, and southern oblasts of the Ukraine and, as G. Gubanov, our own correspondent in Rostov Oblast, reports, sowing is now being carried out on a large scale.

Crop farmers are now paying special attention to winter grain, which is being cultivated using intensive techniques. In Stavropol Kray, for example, where intensively cultivated cereals now cover more than 900,000 hectares, specialists have introduced agrochemical registration documents for each field of winter crops. Farms tend the crops on the basis of the information provided in those documents. Root dressing of winter crops has begun.

The agrotechnical log specifies the combination of agrotechnical measures necessary to produce the planned crop. Specialists enter in those documents when and how the grain crops were treated with fertilizers and protected against pests and diseases. The aim is to prevent any omission of techniques or inattention to even a single essential agricultural method which, as last year's experience shows, often disrupts the entire sequence and means that intensive techniques do not produce enough crops to cover farm costs.

Crop farmers in the main grain-producing regions of the Ukraine are making full use of the fine weather. They are also treating the winter crops with fertilizers, particularly crops cultivated using intensive techniques, and are trying to retain as much moisture as possible in the soil.

The use of fertilizers on frozen soil is envisaged as an effective method by the intensive techniques for many areas of the republic's steppe zone. Over 1,000 units have been at work applying

mineral fertilizers in Kirovograd Oblast's fields recently.

Farmers on the "Zarya Kommunizima" kolkhoz in Novoarkhangelskiy Rayon took 40 hours to carry out this work over the entire winter crop area. Nutrients will be applied to the soil twice more before ear formation begins. More than one-half of the intensive wheat area in the oblast has been treated with fertilizers.

This work is already being carried out in the RSFSR's Chernozem Zone. In Kursk Oblast the application of fertilizers on winter crops is being combined with work on combating frost damage to roots. Agronomists are painstakingly checking the condition of winter crops and grasses, areas capable of being resown are being discovered, and all that is needed for this is being prepared.

Central Asia has been colder than usual (5 degrees colder in the past 10-day period). Perennial grasses have developed poorly and in some places have even been damaged by frost. Now that it has become milder here, crop farmers must seriously concern themselves with repairing the damage done to feed crops and, in some places, to winter crops.

There is intensive work ahead. It is possible for many operations to be carried out immediately and at the same time, within a tight schedule. The sowing of cotton has begun in the south of the republic. The time is approaching for sowing corn for grain, planting vegetables in open ground, and tending the orchards and vineyards.

It is also a strenuous time for stockraisers. The first month of spring is almost over, but wintering is continuing and will go on for about 2 more months in a number of places — such is the climate here. The USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on state purchases of livestock, poultry, and milk by 15 March indicate that stockraisers have passed a difficult test quite well this year. Meat sales are 12.2 percent higher than at this time last year and milk sales are up 6.5 percent.

It is gratifying to note that the dairy region of our largest union republic — the RSFSR — is working smoothly. By mid-March milk sales to the state were 7.1 percent higher than a year ago. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd Oblast have fulfilled the plan for the quarter. They are near that target in Belgorod, Lipetsk, Kurgan, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Kamchatka, and Sakhalin Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, and Altay Kray.

Farms in all oblasts of the Volga Region and the Tatar ASSR have surpassed last year's level of productivity, despite the fact that large areas were afflicted by drought here last summer. But farmers managed to procure more coarse feed for this winter than the year before, particularly with regard to hay. This is telling now.

But not only that. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ulyanovskiy Rayon, Ulyanovsk Oblast, fulfilled the quarterly plan for livestock product sales ahead of schedule. The rayon believes that this confident work is backed up by autonomous financing at all levels of the agricultural industry and by ensuring a considerable degree of responsibility for the end result, and even more by showing concern for people. Every stockraising establishment has its own rest room, tea room, pre-ordered goods centers [torgovyye zaly predvaritelnykh zakazov], preventive treatment clinics, and comprehensive consumer services centers. This has made it possible to establish stable labor collectives. Concern for cadres and the sector's transfer to financial self-sufficiency [samookupayemost] have made it possible to increase people's interest in increasing labor efficiency.

It is important to note, in my view, that milk purchases in the Volga Region and in most parts of the RSFSR in the first half of March were higher than in the first 15 days of February.

The first month of spring, with its variable weather, still showed that both crop farmers and stockraisers are striving to make full use of reserves for increasing labor productivity and the productivity of livestock units and arable farms. But for a successful spring and confident progress into summer much intensive work must still be done.

Panel Views Undersupply of Agricultural Machines

PM271611 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Mar 86 p 1

[A. Popov report: "Deliveries on Schedule. From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to the Agro-Industrial Complex has been held. It examined questions connected with completing the preparation of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine and tractor pool for spring sowing.

Today, it was pointed out at the session, more than 90 percent of tractors and trucks have been prepared for field work on the country's farms. Repair workers are being given good assistance in this by workers of industrial enterprises, who are successfully carrying out deliveries of spare parts and materials. The repair of tilling and sowing machines has practically been completed, their tools are being regulated and adjusted, and units are being assembled.

At the same time, in individual oblasts the percentage readiness of the machine and tractor pool remains low. One of the reasons for this is that individual plants are lagging behind with the production of technical means and their delivery to agriculture. Thus, just reprimands were addressed to the "Serp i Milot" plant (Saratov city) of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, which is holding up deliveries of camshafts for type SMD-14 engines. During the first 2 months of the year, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant fulfilled the water pump delivery plan by only 37.5 percent. The Gryazi cultivator plant had a shortfall of more than 7,000 cultivator tines.

An alarming situation has taken shape with the delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of agricultural machines and tools for the introduction of intensive cultivation techniques for grain crops and rape. Thus, the "Belinskselmash" plant has not begun dispatching seed drills for sowing rape. The "Altayselmash" plant and the "Tselinogradselmash" production association owe 3,000 general-purpose plow bottoms for moldboardless tilling.

The "Krasnyy Aksay" production association was named among the debtors at the staff session. According to USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee data, by 1 March its enterprises had not begun dispatching sprocket packers, tools for the moisture-saving technique of tilling fallow land for KPS-4 cultivators, KPZ-9.7 wide-swath cultivators, or sets of tools for seed drills and cultivators for corn cultivation with cutting of guide slits and belt application of herbicides PPR-5.6.

During a recess I called the plant. V. Shpak, deputy general director of the "Krasnyy Aksay" production association, came to the telephone. This is what he said:

"Unfortunately, we were late in receiving the plans for the manufacture for agriculture of agricultural machines and tools for the introduciton of intensive technology for the cultivation of grain crops and rape. But the collective is making efforts to fulfill the target. Minister Yezhevskiy is at the plant now. I think he will help us to coordinate the work and make good the deficit."

The speeches at the staff session by deputy chairmen of the State Agro-Industrial Committees — V.M. Belchenko of the RSFSR, I.I. Gitskiy of Belorussia, and A.M. Yegorov of Kazakhstan — addressed just complaints to certain Automotive Industry Ministry enterprises which have failed to fulfill the plan for deliveries of scarce spare parts for trucks and type K-700 tractors. Thus, Michurinsk motor unit plant failed to disaptch more than 120,000 sets of piston rings; Kostroma "Motordetal" plant — 13,000 sets of cylinder liners; and Gorkiy motor vehicle plant — more than 6,000 cardan shafts.

One of the reasons for the undersupply of agricultural machines and spare parts for them, it was pointed out at the session, is the irregular supply of cars for the dispatch of finished products. This fact was cited: Because of the incomplete supply of the planned cars in February and the first 10 days of March, a large number of tractors, combines, and seed drills lay idle at Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Ministry plants, waiting to be dispatched.

Other questions connected with technical backup for the sowing campaign were also examined at the staff session. The session participants demanded of representatives of the corresponding ministreis and departments the speediest elimination of the lag in deliveries of essential material and technical means to the countryside.

Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments participated in the staff session.

Murakhovskiy Addresses State Agro-Industrial Committee

LD292229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The tasks of agro-industrial production collectives in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress were discussed at an augmented session of the Collegium of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee which took place in Moscow on 29 March. Taking part in it were the chairmen of the Gosagroproms [State Agro-Industrial Committees] of the union republics, heads of ministries and departments of the country's agro-industrial complex. In the report of the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of USSR Gosagroprom Comrade M u r a - khovskiy, and in the speeches it was stressed that the organs of the agro-industrial complex of the country bear the full responsibility for stepping up production and procurements of agricultural produce and delivering it into centralized reserves with the aim of more fully satisfying the demands of the population for foodstuffs. This task was defined by the 27th CPSU Congress as urgent.

Land Reclamation Group Discusses Subsidiary Plots

LD271039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] As already reported, the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has placed the development of subsidiary agricultural plots under strict control. Today's collegium session analyzed the progress of the organization of subsidiary plots by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of Kazakhstan. It was noted that the management of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has not taken effective measures to develop subsidiary plots: there are only 14. Moreover, work efficiency at the subsidiary plots of the Kazakh Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is very low. For example, last year, less than 2 and 1/2 kg of meat and about 2 liters of milk were marketed on average per worker. There are also examples in the territory of Kazakhstan of high efficiency in keeping subsidiary plots set up by the collective of the Directorate of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal: In 1985 up to 27 kg of meat was produced per worker. But the highest results in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources were achieved by subsidiary plots set up by the collective of the Directorate of the Kirov Canal in Uzbekistan: Last year 150 kg of meat was produced per worker. The subsidiary plots of this directorate also produce and market large amounts of milk, eggs, honey, rice, vegetables, melons, and gourds. There are examples of good work on individual subsidiary plots in the Russian Federation; but the solution of this important problem has practically only just begun at the reclamation and water ministries of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and other union republics.

Land Reclamation Minister on Wells, Irrigation

PM271055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86
First Edition p 3

[Reply by N. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, under the rubric "Following *PRAVDA* Items": "Against Swimming With the Stream" — first paragraph is *PRAVDA* introduction]

[Text] The report "On Thirst and Swimming With the Stream" published 15 December 1985 spoke of the need for the more

economical use of the water resources of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, especially underground waters.

There are over 420,000 water supply wells in operation and over 30,000 new ones are commissioned every year in the Soviet Union just for agricultural water supplies and the irrigation of pastures. The drilling and equipping of these wells are carried out according to plans and establishments are accepted for operation by commissions with the participation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are handed over to the farms' economy. However, the lack of skilled cadres and a material-technical base locally to service and repair the wells sometimes leads, as the newspaper rightly noted, to water supply sources being put out of commission prematurely.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Geology, has carried out an inventory of wells. All flowing wells are being switched to the valve system [kranovyy rezhim]. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has been instructed to carry out the technical servicing and capital repair of wells and irrigation installations under contracts with farms. Such services have already been created in the south of the RSFSR.

To eliminate lack of coordination in using water resources, land reclamation workers, in conjunction with geologists, have organized regular observations of the underground waters' regime. Two fundamental documents have been drafted: a technical-economic report on the convervation and use of underground waters and a scheme for the comprehensive use and conservation of water resources for the period through 2000. These documents determine predicted operational resources of underground waters, give them a qualitative assessment, establish a link with surface water sources, and outline ways of making rational use of them and conserving them. Right now planning and construction work on irrigation systems and water wells is being carried out in strict accordance with these documents.

The underflooding of part of the city of Ashkhabad with subsoil waters is occurring in connection with an increase in the intake of water for communal needs, including the watering of the city's territory. With a view to eliminating underflooding, vertical drainage wells have been constructed. But because of shortcomings in operation some of them are not working. The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Municipal Services to repair the wells and take steps to improve the operation of vertical drainage.

Questions of the poor land reclamation state of irrigated land in the zone of operation of the Karakum canal were examined by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has elaborated measures to improve the land reclamation state of irrigated land in this and other parts of the country. In the 12th 5-Year Plan a reservoir and drainage network will be created in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan covering an area of 860,000 hectares, which will ensure a fundamental improvement in the land reclamation state of poor irrigated land.

The sector's workers are seeking strictly to execute the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution adopted in July 1985, "On the Observance of the Requirements of Legislation on Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources," which regulates questions of the rational use and conservation of water resources.

Cosmonauts Continue Space Work, Experiments

LD282129 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 28 TASS — Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are now in the third week of their orbital flight.

The cosmonauts have completed unloading the automatic transport spaceship *Progress-25* and placed in their standard station the delivered equipment, are continuing the planned testing of the systems and equipment of the *Mir* (Peace) station. Yesterday they were practicing flight control in various conditions, checked the functioning of the onboard information and computer complex, of the radio communication equipment.

Under the plan for a medical check-up of the crew a complex examination of the cardiovascular system was carried out today. Yesterday the cosmonauts measured the weight of body, and estimated the state of muscles in conditions of low load in space flight.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the onboard system of the manned complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* are functioning normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

Further Tests

LD291228 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 29 TASS — The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their mission on board the orbital station called *Mir* (Peace).

In line with their schedule, they tested today a new radiotechnical system that ensures reliable communication between the crew and mission control centre via a relay satellite while the manned complex is outside the zone of radiovisibility from Soviet territory.

During a trial session of two-way communication, the cosmonauts transmitted a television report in addition to service information. They used as a relay transmitter the Luch (Cosmos 1700) satellite deployed in geostationary orbit.

The new integrated radiotechnical communications system will make it possible to expand the possibilities of controlling the functioning of the sophisticated research complex and increase the volume and promptness of outgoing information.

The work on board the orbiting station is proceeding in accordance with a programme.

The cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev are in good health, and are feeling fine.

In-Flight Refueling

LD310146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing to carry out the planned operations on board the *Mir — Soyuz-T-15 — Progress-25* orbital complex. The greater part of their time today will be allocated to checking the on-board systems of the station. During the day, the station's joint propulsion unit will be replenished with fuel from the tanks of the cargo craft. The flight of the orbital complex is continuing in accordance with the program. The cosmoanuts' health is good.

Academician Discusses Soviet Nuclear Power Industry

LD272209 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 27 TASS — "Soviet scientists associate further development of the chemical industry with its reorientation to new sources of power, nuclear one, in the first place. With this end in view", Academician Yakov Kolotyrkin has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, "projects of nuclear reactors which are to replace conventional power units have been drawn up in the USSR".

In the scientist's view, the paradox is that gas, coal and oil — the most valuable raw materials for chemical production plants — have been used so far for the supply of power to the factories of the industry.

In the guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR, adopted at the 27th congress of the CPSU, the chemical industry is assigned tasks of increasing the volume of output by 30-32 per cent and of achieving intensification of production on the basis of technical reequipment and reconstruction of production plants.

Academician Kolotyrkin said that a further reduction in the power-intensiveness of plants resultant of the use of nuclear power will become a major element of the intensification of the development of the chemical industry. "It is known that the chemical industry is one of the most energy-consuming sectors", Kolotyrkin said.

"Chemical-industry reactors will be gas-cooled, unlike water-colled reactors which are being used at nuclear power stations in the USSR. Increased safety of the reactors will be achieved resultant of an original design of the fuel element", Kolotyrkin explained. "Besides, the processes of fission in the reactor will sharply slow down in the event of a sudden increase in the temperature of the reactor's walls, which happens in case of malfunction".

The Soviet chemical industry has more than doubled its output over the past decade. The USSR now ranks the second in the world by an aggregate output of chemical products.

Sokolov Order of the Day on New Draft, Transfers

PM271448 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 68" dated Moscow, 25 March: "On the Transfer From the Ranks of the USSR Armed Forces to the Reserve of Servicemen Who Have Completed Their Term of Active Military Service and on the Next Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service in April-June 1986"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Law on General Military Service, I order:

1. That draftees who have completed their term of active military service be transferred from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops to the reserve in April-June 1986.

2. That males aged 18 on the draft date with no right to deferment of active military service and citizens of older draft ages whose right to deferment of draft has lapsed be drafted for active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops in April-June 1986 in connection with the transfer to the reserve of the servicemen cited in paragraph 1 of this order.

3. That this order be read out in all companies, batteries, and squadrons and on board ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Defense Ministry, Political Directorate on Congress

PM271203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: Implementing the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have examined questions of organizing the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and studying and clarifying its documents within the army and navy.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a historic event in the life of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people and is of world significance. The congress responded in the spirit of the Leninist party traditions to the fundamental qustions set by life before the party and the country at the present-day, crucial stage and armed the Soviet people with a clear program for accelerating economic and social development, improving all aspects of society's life, and strengthening our motherland's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. The general line adopted and asserted by the congress aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating world peace was the congress' main political results.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress, delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolution on the Political Report, and the new edition of the party program are outstanding documents of creative Marxism-Leninism and a major contribution to developing the theory and practice of scientific communism. They contain a major ideological charge and possess tremendous educational and galvanizing force. The congress decisions and documents have been greeted with universal approval by Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen. Conveying to each serviceman and each Army and Navy worker and employee the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and transforming the energy of schemes into the energy of concrete actions and skilled and responsible work in every area of military and labor activity is the most important task facing military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate proposed that the provisions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the CPSU Central Committee Political report, the 27th party congress resolution, and the new edition of the CPSU Program and Statutes as well as in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 form the basis of all the practical activity of military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations, and that concrete measures be developed and adopted everywhere with the aim of organizing the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and ensuring the in-depth study and clarification of the documents adopted by the congress and the party's political strategy in the new historical conditions.

The main efforts in political, organizational, and ideological work must be concentrated on fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which precludes the strategic superiority of imperialism's forces, that the Soviet state's defense capability is comprehensively improved, and that the combat community of the fraternal socialist countries' armies is strengthened. In view of the complex international situation and the reactionary imperialist circles' growing aggressiveness, it is necessary to comprehensively increase the combat readiness and strengthen the potential of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a firm fusion of military skill and high military equipment, ideological staunchness, organization and discipline of personnel, and fidelity to their patriotic and internationalist duty.

When fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions it is necessary to persistently mold in servicemen and Army and Navy workers and employees a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to raise their political standard, and develop service and sociopolitical activeness. It is necessary to educate Army and Navy servicemen in a spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to reliably defend the USSR's state interests. One-man leadership must be strengthened, the role and influence of political organs and party organizations on all aspects of troopsp' life and activity must be increased, and the vital link between the army and the people must be made even firmer.

It is recommended that the 27th CPSU Congress results and the tasks arising from its decisions be discussed at military council sessions, meetings of the party aktivs of districts, groups of forces, fleets, and divisions, and at all primary party organizations, as

well as at meetings of the Komsomol aktivs of divisions and military educational institutions, and Komsomol and trade union organizations. It is necessary to ensure the businesslike and constructive character of each meeting, to ensure that 27th CPSU Congress delegates and leading personnel participate actively in preparing for and holding them, and that high results are achieved in the work of command and political cadres and all Communists in fulfilling the tasks of Armed Forces' training.

In accordance with the party congress guidelines it is necessary to continue persistently increasing the professionalism, competence, and responsibility of commanders, staffs, and political organs for ensuring the efficient management of troops and naval forces, high qualitative indicators, regular and intensive combat and political training, and the active introduction into the training and educational process of the achievements of Soviet military science, the art of war, and advanced experience gained in training and educating personnel. It is necessary to develop and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition under the slogan: "We shall fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and reliably defend socialism's gains!" The high-quality fulfillment of the 1986 combat training plans must be regarded as a most important stage in the struggle to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The training and education of officers' cadres at military educational institutions in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands must be further improved. Training must be made more effective, and the search must be stepped up for methods which ensure that cadets and students master more fully the practical skills of the leadership and management of subunits and units, the combat use of armaments and hardware, and the education of subordinates. The work of military-scientific cadres must be stepped up on the basis of the tasks set by the party congress before the Armed Forces.

The 27th CPSU Congress posed important tasks in the sphere of consolidating discipline, organization, and order. When fulfilling the congress decisions the main efforts must be focused on comprehensively enhancing the role and responsibility of officers' cadres for achieving firm military order and ensuring that Communists and Komsomol members set a personal example in the observance of party, state, and military discipline, and in securing the cohesion of military collectives. The personal responsibility of officials for the results of their administrative and educational activity in their assigned area of work must be resolutely improved, as must the individual example set in the observance of the norms of morale and morality and in ensuring that respect is shown to subordinates.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of command and political cadres, rear services organs, and housing construction and financial organs for ensuring the solution of the social tasks set by the party congress; the prompt, high-quality provision of material, medical, trade, and consumer services for personnel; and the organization of their leisure.

Measures must be taken to strengthen plan discipline in production and construction, to improve their quality, and to step up the campaign against mismanagement and wastefulness in the use of material and financial resources.

In accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions of the new edition of the party program and the party statutes, it is necessary to persistently improve the style and methods of political organs' and party organizations' activity, increase the effectiveness of party political work, and gear it more to the attainment of concrete results. It is necessary to actively implement the line of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum toward restructuring party political work, raising the standard of political organs' leadership of party organizations, renewing the forms and methods of their activity, and enhancing the role of primary party organizations as the political nucleus of military and labor collectives. It is necessary to strive persistently for specificity and professionalism, unity of word and deed, openness in party work, and the vanguard role of Communists in carrying out the 27th CPSU Congress demands on the Armed Forces. There must be a principled assessment of Communists' activity and their fulfillment of their party and military duty and of party decisions, regardless of the post they hold, and the role of party character references must be comprehensively enhanced here.

Attention was drawn to the need to take additional measures to improve the party leadership of Komsomol organizations and develop their initiative and purposefulness. Komsomol cadres and Communists working within the Komsomol must be made more strictly accountable for their activity in increasing Komsomol organizations' activeness in the political, military, and moral education of young soldiers and sailors and developing mass sports work and amateur military-technical and artistic activity. The trade union organizations' role must be enhanced in implementing the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and in the struggle to increase labor productivity, improve output quality, introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, save material resources, and strengthen labor discipline. The party leadership of people's control organs must be improved and their role in the struggle against mismanagement must be stepped up.

Military councils, commanders, and party organizations must make extensive use of the mobilizing force of the 27th CPSU Congress documents and of the party's present-day political course for considerably increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political-education work in the interests of activating the human factor and increasing the combat readiness of units, ships, and divisions. There should be no discrepancy between propaganda and the troops' life; individual educational work should not be underestimated; and urgent problems of personnel's political, military, and moral education should be resolved more actively.

It is necessary to equip military servicemen with the ability to think and act with political maturity and to foster in them a communist ideological commitment and devotion to the Soviet motherland, vigilance, an active civic stance, patriotism and internationalism, and a responsible attitude to military duty and labor and the laws of military service.

Prompt and detailed information must be given on socialism's advantages and real achievements and the socialist way of life and on imperialism's aggressive, adventurist policy, which embodies the danger of aggressive wars and military conflicts being launched by imperialism. More aggressiveness must be

shown in counterpropaganda work. Imperialism's ideological subversion must be skillfully unmasked.

For the study of the 27th CPSU Congress materials and decisions on themes determined by the Main Political Directorate, the following times have been allocated in 1986: in the Marxist-Leninist training system for officers — 12 hours, including 4 hours from time held in reserve; political study for ensigns and warrant officers — 26 hours; political studies with soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers — 50 hours (39 hours in subunits where one 3-hour political class is held each week); and at universities of Marxism-Leninism and 2-year party aktiv schools — 22 hours. In the remaining forms of party and economic education and Komsomol political training the allocation is five to eight classes. At military educational institutions the allocation is 12 hours, including 8 hours' social sciences study and 4 hours from the reserve allocation of chiefs of military educational institutions.

With the aim of giving personnel a thorough explanation of congress materials and decisions, it is proposed that fuller and wider use be made of the various forms, means, and methods of propaganda, mass agitation, and cultural-education work. Integrated political theme days dedicated to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress are to be held everywhere. Meetings are to be organized with 27th congress delegates, leaders of local party and soviet organs, production pacemakers, and figures from science, culture, and art; and lecture series, integrated political theme days, conferences and interviews, sociopolitical readings, reports and conversations, thematic evenings and verbal news reports, question and answer evenings, and other mass political events are to be held to reveal the content of congress documents and mobilize personnel to implement them. Leading personnel, agitprop collectives, staff and nonstaff lecturers, and agitprop groups are to be actively involved in propagandizing the congress decisions. The practice of sending lecture and agitation-art groups to garrisons, particularly to remote ones, must be expanded.

Measures must be taken to further improve the ideological content and increase the effectiveness of the military press and to give thorough coverage in newspapers and journals of the work experience of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations and of the selfless struggle by the Soviet people and their servicemen to carry out the congress' historic plans.

Military councils, commanders, chiefs, political organs, and cadres are instructed to strictly observe the Lenist principles of cadre selection and assessment according to political, professional, and moral qualities. Ideological and moral qualities, real deeds, and the ability to actively implement the party's political line are to be the decisive criteria in the promotion and transfer of cadres. Fuller account must be taken of party organizations' opinions when resolving cadre questions and carrying out the upcoming assessment of officers. It is necessary to instill in generals and officers a sense of innovation, a closeness to people, a constant desire to learn how to work better and more productively, the ability to take into account the political purpose of their professional activity, and exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates.

All work in organizing the fulfillment of the 27th party congress decisions and studying and explaining its documents must be aimed at achieving the further cohesion of military servicemen and Soviet Army and Navy workers and employees around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and at educating servicemen in a spirit of boundless devotion to the socialist motherland, high vigilance, and constant readiness to defend socialism's gains.

Lizichev Addresses Conference on Congress Decisions

PM271526 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conference of Army and Navy Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A seminar conference of USSR Armed Forces ideological workers opened 26 March at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House in Moscow.

The report by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the speeches stressed that the most important task for military councils, commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations is to make each serviceman aware of the wealth of ideas and the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. People's political enthusiasm and businesslike mood must be built up and potential ideas must be turned into vigorous, specific, and responsible action at people's assigned sectors.

The implementation of the congress directives on defense questions requires further substantial restructuring of the content and style of the activity of Communist leaders, political organs, and party organizations. Specificity, professionalism, consistency, unity of words and deeds, and publicity must be introduced into the practice of ideological work even more vigorously. The personal example of Communists and the specific high results they have achieved in combat and political training and discipline are particularly important in mobilizing the personnel to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is necessary to place the main stress on further improving field, air, and naval skills and to approximate troop and naval force training as nearly as possible to the conditions of combat activity. That must be the response of Army and Navy Communists to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The seminar conference is continuing its work.